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Sir William was raised to the peerage in 1892 and was afterward known as Lord Kelvin. His retirement from his professorship in the University took place in 1896 and was the occasion of a jubilee in his honor after fifty years of service. In this celebration many of the foremost scientific men of the time took part.

He died Dec. 17, 1907, and his remains now rest in Westminster Abbey, next to the grave of Isaac Newton. A memorial window was later placed in the Abbey in commemoration of his life and work. He was twice married, but there were no children. In him were united the greatest gifts, a mathematical ability of the highest order, a deep scientific interest, an originality and industry most exceptional, and a personality most modest and attractive. His great talents were exercised not only in pure science, but were brought to bear with equal fruitfulness on difficult practical problems, and led to the conception and development by him of many valuable inventions, to some of which allusion has been made in the foregoing brief account of his life.

ELIHU THOMSON.

HENRY CHARLES LEA (1825-1909)

Fellow in Class III, Section 3, 1870.

Henry Charles Lea, son of Isaac Lea and grandson of Mathew Carey, was born in Philadelphia in 1825 and died there 24 October 1909. Of precocious ability, he was educated at home and by private tutors, and at the age of eighteen entered his father's publishing house, with which he remained actively connected until 1880. He took an active part in the business and political life of his city and in public matters generally, but his dominant interests were those of a scholar and man of letters, manifested first in literary and scientific studies printed in his early youth, and later in the monumental series of books on mediæval law and ecclesiastical history and institutions which began to flow from his pen in 1866. The eighteen solid volumes of his published works of history comprise: "Superstition and Force" (1866, fourth edition, 1892); "History of Sacerdotal Celibacy" (1867, enlarged edition, 1907); "Studies in Church History" (1869); "History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages" (1888; also in a

German and a French edition); "Chapters from the Religious History of Spain" (1890); "A Formulary of the Papal Penitentiary" (1892); "A History of Auricular Confession and Indulgences in the Latin Church" (1896); "The Moriscos of Spain" (1901); "A History of the Inquisition of Spain" (1906-1907, also translated into German); "The Inquisition in the Spanish Dependencies" (1908).

Taken as a whole, Lea's works represent the most considerable contribution made to European history by an American scholar. His interest in the past was institutional and scientific, rather than biographical or dramatic, so that his writings lacked the element of popular appeal and were more widely read and more highly valued in Europe than in the United States. He dealt with highly controversial subjects, and not all his conclusions have won universal assent, but he commanded general respect for his candor and judgment, his untiring industry, and the extraordinary range, depth, and solidity of his learning.

Biographical and critical accounts have been printed in the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, L (1911), and the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, XLIII, 183-188.

CHARLES H. HASKINS.

FRANCIS CABOT LOWELL (1855-1911)

Fellow in Class III, Section 1, 1898.

Judge Francis Cabot Lowell was born in Boston on January 7, 1855, son of George Gardner Lowell, and grandson of the member of this Academy for whom he was named. In boyhood he showed some of the qualities which distinguished him in later life, for in physical size and intellectual grasp he developed early. To friends of his youth he seemed colossal in both, and the extent of his memory appeared well-nigh prodigious. He was easily at the head of his class, and Mr. Noble, the headmaster of the school, said many years later that he thought him on the whole the best scholar he had ever had. His interest in politics and his knowledge of public events, began at a very tender age, and he discussed these things while he was scarcely out of the nursery. When hardly more than twelve years old the